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KIRK-OTHMER

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF **CHEMICAL** **TECHNOLOGY**

FOURTH EDITION

VOLUME 8

DEUTERIUM AND TRITIUM
TO
ELASTOMERS, POLYETHERS



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Fluor : transform in whitening agent, reflecting light and the shade from by factors such as substrate or whitening and disperse dye

Physical and

The practical solution comes from the textile. It is viewed in dependence in chemical composition on the fiber phase. The free energy (and pressure) of composition is considered changing the reduction phase to the potential. If phase (the drop in chemical potential) from the dye

Disperse Dyes. These are substantially water-insoluble dyes applied from aqueous dyebath in a finely dispersed form. They are the most important class of dye for dyeing hydrophobic synthetic fibers such as polyester and acetates.

Ingrain Dyes/Azoic Dyes. These are dyes that are formed in the fiber by applying precursors. An example of this class are the azoic dyes. With these dyes a coupling component is applied to the fabric followed by a diazonium compound